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valuable number); Les Kourganes de la province de Saint Petersburg, and Sculptures préhistoriques situeés sur les bords des lacs des Merveilles, *Matériaux* viii; Chronometres fournis par la géologie pour mesurer l'antiquité de l'homme; Congres Archéologique de France, and Sur le Traitement des Morts chez les Peuples aryens primitifs, *Matériaux* ix.

Prof. Edward S. Morse has found traces of pre-historic man in Japan. Near a station on the railroad to Tokio, called Omori, are shell-heaps composed of shells of various genera, such as Fusus, Eburnea, Turbo, Pyrula, Arca, Pecten, Cardium and Ostrea. The heap examined is 200 feet wide, and from 1 to 6 feet deep. Over this is a deposit of earth three feet thick. Fragments of bone, implements of horn and pottery were found. While the mass resembled similar structures found in New England by Prof. Morse, the prevailing characteristics were the immense quantity of pottery and the absence of bone implements and of flint flakes. On account of the distance from and elevation above the shore, the absence of stone implements, and the great thickness of the beds above, the Professor supposes the deposit to be of great antiquity.—*O. T. Mason, Washington, D. C.*

## GEOLOGY AND PALÆONTOLOGY.

THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF NEW ZEALAND is pursuing its labors with much success under the able management of its director, Dr. Jas. Hector. This gentleman gives the thickness of the strata from the Carboniferous to the Lias as over 18,000 feet. The beds have south dips, are full of joints, and exhibit two great stratigraphical breaks. They present seventeen fossiliferous horizons. A remarkable feature of the palæontology is the low range of *Belemnites* and the high range of long-winged *Spirifers*. Some huge saurians occur at one of the horizons.

A NEW GENUS OF DINOSAURIA FROM COLORADO.—A form of this order has recently been discovered in the Dakota Beds of Colorado by Mr. Lucas, which is quite different from those already announced. The vertebræ resemble those of typical *Dinosauria* in their solidity and slightly amphicœlous extremities, and in the wide discoidal form of the proximal caudals, but differ from them in the extraordinary elevation of the dorsal zygapophyses, which stand on a stem composed of the neurapophyses. The anterior zygapophyses of the dorsal vertebræ are united on the middle line, forming a basin which receives the posterior zygapophyses. This is not the case in the anterior caudals, where the zygapophyses have their usual position, and the summit of the neural spine is expanded transversely. This genus has been named by Prof. Cope, *Hypsirophus*, and the species *H. discurus*. The dorsal vertebra of the latter measures m. .105 to the base of the neural arch, and m. .300 to the middle of the faces of the posterior zygapophyses. The centrum is m. .105 wide. The caudal centrum is m. .175 wide; and m. .160 high. The neural arch and spine are m. .575 high, and the latter m. .040 wide at the base, and m. .130 wide at the summit. The species was as large as *Hadrosaurus foulkii.* It is not impossible that it may be the same as the *Lœlaps trihedrodon* Cope. The femur of this species recently discovered has very nearly the characters of that of the *Megalosaurus bucklandii*, and is quite different from that of *Lœlaps*; hence, if not a *Hypsirophus*, the *L. trihedrodon* must be referred to *Megalosaurus.*

A NEW DEER FROM INDIANA.—John Collett, of the Geological Survey of Indiana, discovered in a late lacustrine deposit in Vandenburg Co., Indiana, a number of post-pliocene fossils. One of these is the ulno-radius, etc., of a *Bos*, and another is the left mandibular ramus of a deer, probably of the genus *Cariacus.* The jaw differs in its proportions from those of *C. virginianus*, *C. macrotus* and *C. columbianus*, with a considerable number of which I have compared it. It belonged to an animal of the average size of the *C. virginianus*, but differs in having the diastema an inch or more longer, while the tooth line is shorter. Placing the first molars in line, the last molar of the fossil form attains only the penultimate column of that of the *C. virginianus*; in some cases just a little further. On the other hand, the angle of the mandible extends beyond that of the *C. virginianus*, and the slope of the anterior base of the coronoid process is more gradual. At the same time this portion is less oblique in the transverse direction, owing to the prominence of the external face of the ramus. This ramus differs also in the great prominence and anterior position of the posterior edge of the masseteric fossa, which leaves behind it a wide oblique face, little developed in the existing species. The species being clearly new, I call it *Cariacus dolichopsis.*—*E. D. Cope.*

## GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVELS.

THE BRITISH POLAR EXPEDITION. EXTRACT FROM SIR J. D. HOOKER'S ADDRESS AS PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY—The President then passed on to a review of the scientific results of the Polar expedition, which he said in his judgment, especially the biological results, appeared to have quite come up to our expectations. Considering that but one season was available for collecting and observing (and we all know how short that is in the Arctic regions), the results are indeed most creditable to the gentlemen who contributed them. Geology has proved by far the most prolific field of research. Perhaps botany comes next. The researches in this department, and on the insects which have been worked up by Mr. M'Lachlan, prove that between 80 degrees and 83 degrees north, in Grinnell's land, the conditions for the